

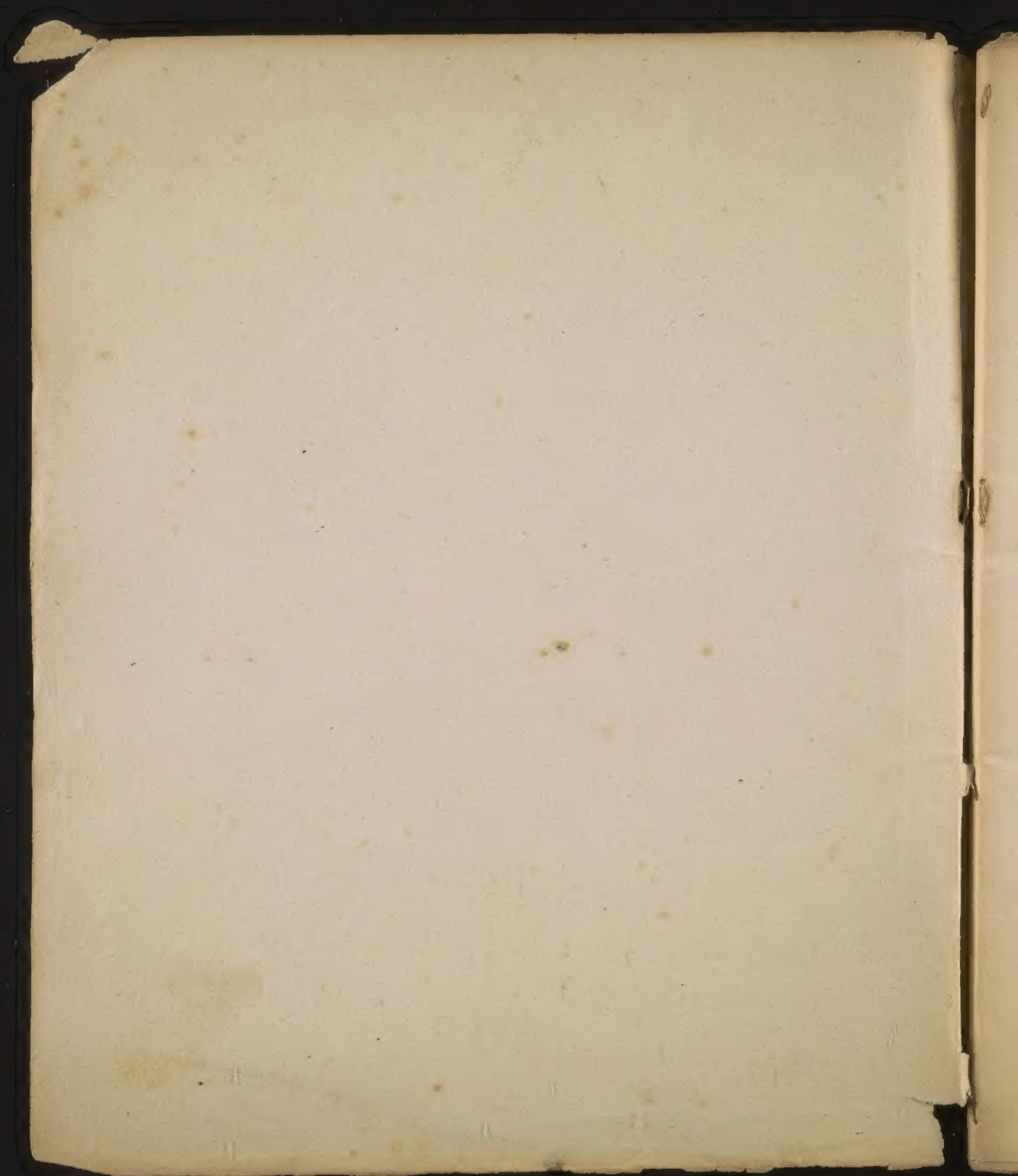
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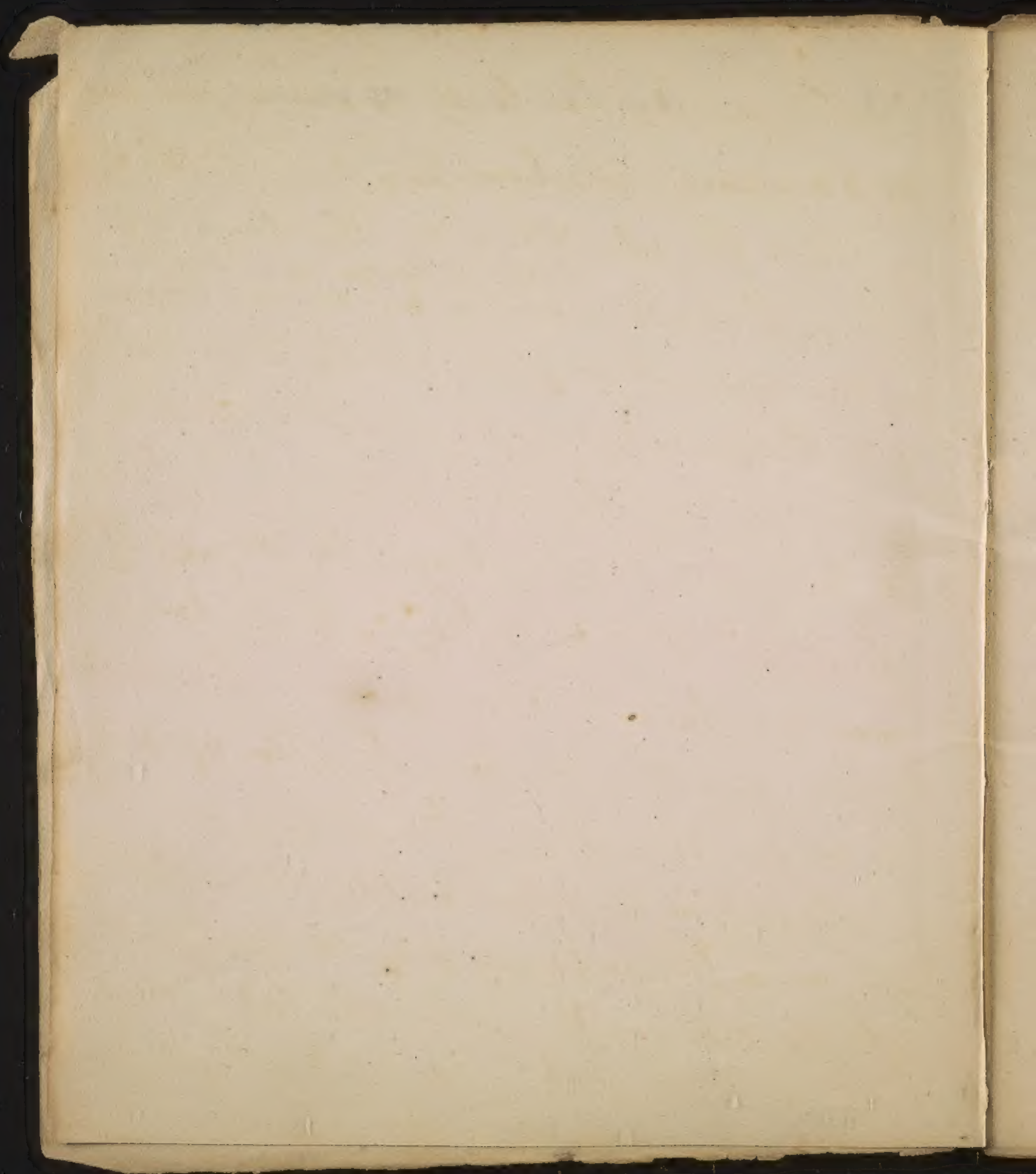
on the Cure of fever.

Pa



n^o 5

1
on the Cure of Fever.



2

As this remedy has lately ^{been revived} excited ~~so good~~ deal
~~of attention, and has been~~ ^{and} substituted in
a degree for all others in the cure of
fevers, I shall ^{first deliver an account} ~~make a few remarks~~
of the different ways in which it is used,
and afterwards make a few remarks
upon each of them.

1 Cold water is employed by way of Af-
-fusion. The naked body is first placed
~~up~~ in a large tub, or upon a hearth,
or floor, and three or four buckets of cold
water are dashed, or thrown over it.

The cold water when employed in this way
acts ^{1st Direct} as a stimulant ~~by~~ by the force with
which it descends upon the body, and
2nd as an indirect stimulant by the reaction

✓ The same thing is necessary where blisters
are applied . -

of the System After its restorative Operation.
 A new, or healthy Action is thus induced
 in the blood vessels, and the fever thereby
 lifted or
 cured. To ensure this new & healthy
 Action, a Susceptibility to the action of
 the water, ^{that is excitability} Dr. Jackson says very justly
 should be previously created by means of
 bleeding, purging, or emetics. I will add
 further to ensure even its safety, those
 depleting remedies are absolutely necessary.
 They should be occasionally repeated, least
 the susceptibility ^{or excitability} of the System should
 be exhausted by ^{the} protracted Application of the cold
 Water. Now the neglect of ~~the~~ previous deple-
 tion in the yellow fever of 1793 in this city,
 the affusion of Cold Water did harm, or

V This inability in the system to react is founded ~~upon~~ not only upon ~~its~~ the suspension or prostration of its sensibility, but upon its undue tension which will not admit of it. -

VI 1 That its Use ~~was~~ is founded in ^{an erroneous} part upon ~~a~~ belief that the cause of fever is seated in the capillaries which terminate in the skin, and that the remedy acts by removing a gas or upon ~~those~~ ^{the} extremities of those small vessels.

most of the 4
was useful in ~~many~~ ^{from} Cases in which it was
employed. The inability of the System to
react, the fluids were thrown with great
force upon the viscera, and obstructions
and death thereby sometimes ensued. ✓

To this mode of using Cold water for the cure
of fevers of great morbid Action I object
1st That it requires such an exact knowledge
of the state ~~of the state~~ of the System to render
it safe or useful, that it can ^{not} ~~be~~ ^{be}
applied by the common Attendants of
sick people without the constant Super-
-intendence of a physician which is seldom
practicable.

3rd It is attended with great uneasiness, &
sometimes with Danger when employed
in Cold weather.

2

4 The visceral congestions & inflammation
 which generally take place in our
^{fevers} ~~fevers~~ forbid the use of this
 Admitting some reaction to take place
 after the affusion of the cold water, a
 large portion of excitement could not
 fail of being thrown upon those diseased
 parts.

5 All the advantages to be expected from
 the use of this remedy are to be obtained
 with more safety & certainly from the
 common depleting remedies. After
 the ^{formation} of the fever, the
~~the admitted~~ ^{formation} of the fever, the
~~to be decided~~ most strenuous advocates
 for the affusion of ^{concede} ~~concede~~ that the cold water ^{concede} ~~concede~~
~~in the manner~~ ^{that it} ~~are speaking of~~ only



Represents the force of pastory, but does not
shorten the duration of the force. It de-
termines, or rather prevents a force only when
employed in its forming state.

Take notice Gent: I object to the Affusion
of Cold water ^{being} in cases of great & violent Action.
I shall hereafter ~~advised~~ speak of its efficacy
in cases of an opposite Character.

the manner of using Cold Water, in
this mode of using Cold Water, in
what, I shall call Infusion,
is by ~~immersing~~ ^{putting} the body in ~~it~~ ^{this}
case is ~~placed~~ ^{kept} for sometime in Cold Water,
~~so as to prevent the reaction~~
of the system, and thereby obtain its
exclusively sedative effects. In this manner
it is used wth Bruce little as in the bilious
fever of 20 years ago. It is most ^{useful} ~~useful~~
in this way when exercise is employed



with it by which the excitability of the
system is expended with the reduction of
its excitement. We read of a man being
cured of the plague ^{in the year 1665 in London} who jumped into the
Thames, and I have acc^{pted} to the
opposite shore, and Dr M^r Cline mentions
a similar cure of a violent fever atten-
ded with delirium in a man who leaped
into the sea from on board the airy
Castle Indian man.

To this mode of applying Cold water
to the body ^{in violent fevers} nearly all the objections might
be made, that were urged against its
effusion. There are few patients that
would submit to it.

A 3rd mode of applying Cold water



The body in that class of fever which
 is now under our consideration is
 by what is called Ablution. The water
 is applied universally or partially by
 means of a wet cloth or napkin many
 two hours or more or less frequently
 according to circumstances. Employed
 in this way it is an excellent remedy
 of the common depleting ^{remedies}. It lessens the
 heat of the body, reduces the frequency &
 force of the pulse, promotes a gentle &
 natural perspiration of the skin, ~~to~~ relieves
 pain, and often induces sleep. It is more
 over always a safe method, and requires
 no additional attendants to apply it. I
 have employed it for many years both

✓ The water employed in this way should be at its lowest temperature of cold, and ~~mercury~~ ice may be added to it to increase its coldness.

usually & partially, and long before the
 publication of DeCunio's reports in its
 favor. I have seldom found the appli-
 cation of cold water to the whole body
 as a means of curing the fevers of our Country.
 All its advantages are to be derived from
 washing the hands and feet in infusing
 them in it for half an hour, or
 applying it to the head by means of
 a bladder, ~~in~~ or by injecting it into the
 vessels in the way of Glyster. The
 skin the blood vessels - and the nerves are
 a throat, and cold water, ^{or ice} applied ^{to any} ~~of the~~
^{part} ~~one~~ of them is instantly felt through their
 whole extent. The ~~skin~~ whole skin con-
 sists of cold water is applied to ~~the~~

to the two

do not not
 rubbing a part accustomed to the feet or the
 neck, and pulsation of the Ar.
 lines at the wrists become weaker and
 slower by plunging the feet in cold water.
 It is usually when employed in this partial
 manner acts like nearly all other reme-
 dies. We usually blister to a part of the body
 and expect the whole skin & circulation
 to be affected. In short
 all the remedies we give usually act
 on all part of the body in pro-
 portion to this general effect. Cold water
 applied partially,
 when used in this partial manner offers
 no violence to the modesty or delicacy of a
 patient. Does it render it necessary for
 women to disrobe their female nurses in
 order to be benefitted by it. Dr Currie
 forbids



The Application of cold water to the body
 when there is partial coldness in any part
 of it, - when the heat of the body is below
 its natural temperature, and when it is
not permanently above it. He forbids it
 likewise when the body is generally, or par-
 tially, covered with sweat. I have not con-
 sidered strictly to these rules. In the ordinary
 use of it with an active pulse in
 all the above states of the system. I do not
 consider the abstraction of heat as the only
 advantage we derive from the application
 of cold water to the skin. By contract-
 ing the diameter of the blood vessels, it opens
 this or solid ~~the~~ excitement & diminishes
 the circulation of the blood. nor does
 any disadvantage arise from checking

This is done with perfect safety to horses
when they are covered with sweat, but not
reduced in their strength by fatigue.

V It is ~~unsafe~~ equally safe & useful in
the inflammatory state of the Arthritic
fever whether we call it Gout, or
Rheumatism, and in several of the
forms of eruptive fevers, & I shall say
hereafter. From the intense sympathy
which takes place between the lungs
and skin it is unsafe and unbeneficial
in all its diseases. ~~unrepresented~~

partial or even ^{at} Sweats by means
 of the Cold Water. When they are accom-
 panied with great fulness or be slow
 in the blood vessels. [†] Cold water applied by
 means of Abduction whether ~~applied~~ ^{safe} to the
 whole, or to a part of the body, is perfectly &
 generally useful in the Acute and chronic
 of our Country after depleting remedies
 have been used. It abstracts heat - ^{lowers} the
^{force} of the blood vessels, and instead of deter-
 mining the blood towards the ^{abdominal} viscera, directs
 it in a gentle centrifugal direction. Dr. Ferri-
 er has lately introduced the use of An-
 -dant Sprits to the Skin instead of Cold Wa-
 -ter. ^{in fumes} It acts by the coldness it induces by
 its rapid evaporation, but it is by far

✓ In the external application of ^{cold water to} the body
you will ~~observe~~ attend to the following
facts. It is felt most sensibly under the
arm pits. Pouring cold water under the shirt
flame so as to pass to the arm pits, is one
of the modes of punishing criminals in
the new jail of this city. I have once known
the circulation stopped at the wrists & syncope
induced by applying a lump of ice to that
part of the body. 2 The Scrotum. 3 The feet
4 the arms & back, ~~and the face~~ ^{hands & face}. The
greater insensibility of these ~~parts~~ ^{parts} before mentioned, and their
sympathy with the whole body, is
owing to their ~~not~~ having the former spread,
and the latter nearly disposed by their habitual
exposure to cold air, and washing them daily
with cold water. 6th & lastly the head. The in-
sensibility to cold of the head is so great as
seldom to be affected ~~with~~ ^{by} cold water alone.
It ^{generally} requires the addition of ice to it to ease
pain, or to reduce the pulse. —

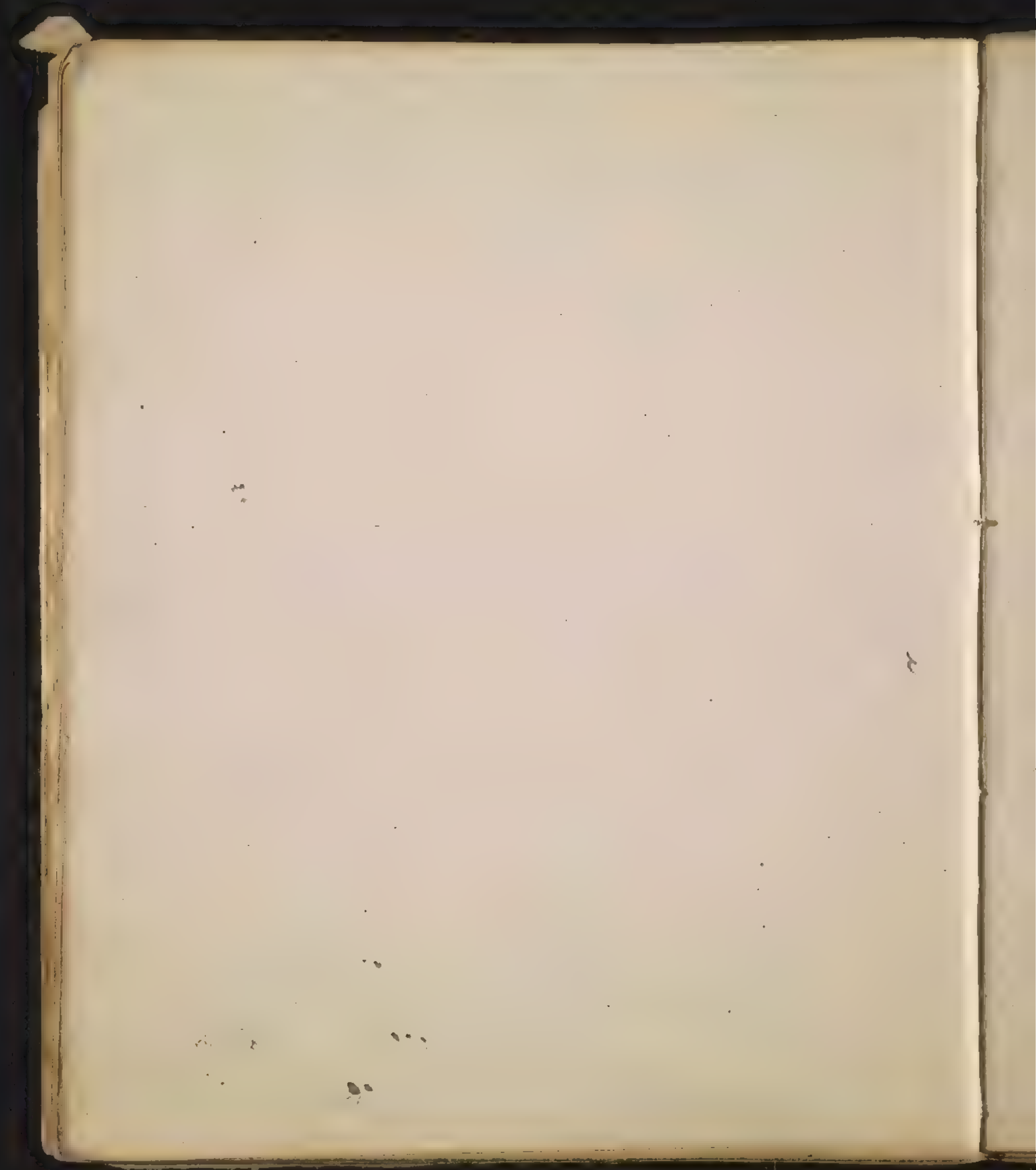
too expensive for general use. V

2 The stimulus of animal & nourishing food
 should be restricted in cases of great ^{arterial} ~~arterial~~
 action. ~~Hot~~ Broths, milk and butter should
 be prohibited, also spirits, wine, & ~~strong~~ liquors
 and Cyder even in the most diluted state.
 The element should be liquid, and should con-
 sist of weak tea and Coffee - Oatmeal - Arrow
 root - rice, or Corn meal - Tapioca - Sago,
 made pleasant with lime juice and sugar,
 Sallads - potatoes - pea - or asparagus broth,
 roasted Apples and the water in which
 wheat bread has been boiled. For several
 other articles of diet proper in influenza -
 in a long paper, I refer you to Dr Johnson's
 [dinner guide] a valuable little work
 published by the late Mr. Thompson is
 now to be had of his friend Messrs
 in his book store.



3 In the room which we are now considering the Stimulus of Sound and light should be abstracted. Company should be excluded from the rooms, ^{of persons} confined with such fevers, and conversation with their attendants and even their physicians, should be as sparing as possible. The stimulus of light should be excluded especially where there is any tendency to delirium. Dr. Fuller, ^{graduate of 1809} found the pulse reduced eight strokes in a minute in a person in health by excluding the light for a few hours. A much greater reduction of the pulse may reasonably be expected in a patient whose blood vessels have become putrescent usually excitable by an inflammation of the fevers.

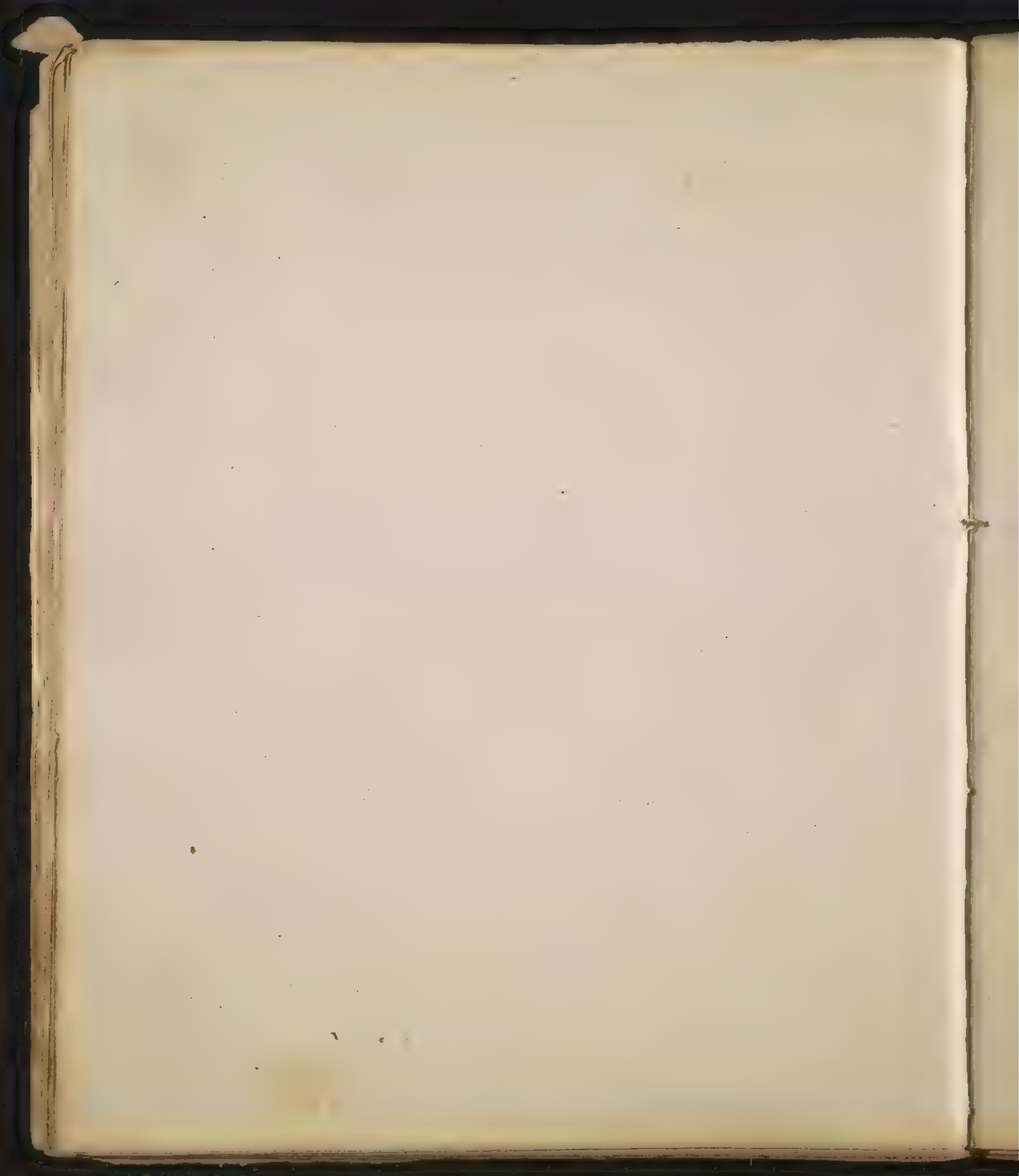
4 The ^{influence of} ~~stimulation~~ stimulation of the stimulus of passions upon the body should be avoided, and the mind kept in a state



15 rather than high state
of moderate depression from fear, ~~and~~ ^{and} renders
confidence in a ~~success~~ ^{success}. Schemes of business
and pleasure are thus more easily suspended,
and a disinclination for comparison of cost,
is more certainly induced. I am sure
I have seen obvious advantages from this
practice. I shall in another place mention
the time in which hope & confidence in
a recovery may be excited with safety, and
when case is fever.

Exercise of all kinds should be strictly
forbidden in this stage of fever. I am aware
of the state ^{mentioned by} ~~for~~ ^{of} Calabar in favor of
restation in fever, but it is in fevers of
an intermediate degree of excitement be-
tween a synochus or synocha & a typhus
state of fever. I have seen fatal con-
sequences

it is 10 the latter state of fever, as
given ~~by~~ ^{both} in ~~many~~ the military
hospitals of the United States, I have heard
of a similar issue from it in private
practice. We here Gent: the mischief of
prescribing for the name of a disease, and
the danger of thereby compromising to the
honour of physicians of the highest rank
without regard to all those circumstances
which may both a disease & remedy!
The stimulus of spirit should be allayed,
and the remedy which is then generated
by heat and Abstinence should be blunted,
and washed out of the system by diluting
drinks. Water is the ~~best~~ basis of this class
of medicines. It should be made pleasant
by being ~~made into tea or~~ ^{in a boiling state} poured upon



certain simple matters that dispose in
 it. ~~These~~ These should be Balm, - bread, ^{toasted} ~~bread~~
~~and~~ ~~grape~~ ~~current~~ - and Blackberry
 pills, raw, or dried Apples and Cherries
 &c. &c. - to which may be added
^{honey and} ~~made~~ ~~and~~ ~~water~~. I have much
~~scripted these drinks~~ be taken in large
 and notations. I have multiplied them
 in order to ^{prevent} ~~the~~ ~~last~~ of the patient
 being ~~fatigued~~ or ~~galled~~ with any one of them.
~~These~~ ~~are~~ ~~the~~ ~~pleasures~~ which I have
~~and~~ ~~usually~~ ~~afford~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~last~~. I have
 should ~~for the~~ ~~season~~ be made as
 pleasant as possible in this ~~in~~ ~~the~~
~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~season~~. There are states of fever
 which require ~~drugs~~ ~~not~~ ~~included~~ in
 the ~~list~~ of them. They shall be
 mentioned in their proper place.

some much has been said of the use
prescription of Drugs proper in fever.

It has been the fashion lately to advise
 them ^{in a} ~~to~~ cold ~~drinks~~ ^{state} - They may be
 proper in ~~certain~~ fevers of a moderate
 grade of action, but neither hot nor
 cold drinks should be taken in that
 state of fever ^{for} of which we are now
 prescribing. Hot drinks stimulate directly
 and cold drinks indirectly by the reaction
 they excite in the stomach, and thus en-
 crease the fever. In opposing that cold
 drinks when taken into the stomach pro-
 duce reaction and thus increase the fever
 I am aware that I contradict a
 favorite

14
Opinion of Dr Currie, and that is that cold
Water is always ~~the~~ ~~most~~ proper
~~is~~ in the stomach when it is so upon
the skin. I am sure this not the case.
The stomach and the skin possess very
different degrees of cold sensitivity & all
as well as to many other things. A draught
of cold water taken into the stomach when
the body is much heated in hot weather
often induces sudden death, whereas the
same water may be applied to the hands
feet and face with perfect safety. May
more, it may be thrown over the whole
body while covered with ~~fat~~ sweat from
heat without doing any harm provided it
be done while the system is vigorous
enough

There is a certain order ~~or order~~ in the
operation of cold water upon the body in
fever. It is most sedative in the stomach,
next upon the skin - next in the This
is different according as the water is applied
to the ^{axillae, groins,} hands, feet - ~~as arms & back~~ - next
the inside of the bowels - last, and least, to the
head; hence the necessity of ~~using~~ mixing
ice with the water which is applied to
the head.

It opposes this prominent possibility to the
action of cold water in a heated state of the
body, it is scarcely felt by the bowels when
injected into them. Of this I have seen
many instances in the Colic, & yellow
fever. It ~~can~~ gives ease, and excites a plea-
sant rather than a cold sensation. In
insensibility, the bowels and the head appear
to be upon a par. The Italian physicians

to react. From a want of knowledge
 or Attention to these facts Drussie has
 ascribed the sudden deaths of the persons
 mentioned in the in-^{it}quiries from drink-
 ing cold water to their taking ^{it} when
 in a state of great debility & fatigue in
 which case it is doubtful when it is ap-
 plicable to the case. But this ^{is} not correct. These
 persons ~~who~~ ^{were generally} were destroyed by drinking
 cold water ~~when~~ in a state of high excitement
 from labor, and their deaths must of course
 be ascribed to the difference in the nature of the
 action of the stomach wholly different from
 that which acts upon the surface of the
 body. It is remarkable while the stomach

I have never by applying cold water
to get over by a stimulation & not by a

= have proved this by injecting Glysters of cold
water in which ice has been dissolved in
the Dysentery with Safety & Success. see Dr
Rosa.

a sedative power in the case of fever. In
 this the case, why does he ascribe
 the morbid effects of the cold water ^{phlegm} ~~cooler~~
 taken into the stomach to the body being
 in a state of debility from fatigue? If cold
 be stimulating, it ought to do most good
 in this state of the system. But this is but
 one of several errors into which the old theory
 of the stimulating power of cold water has led
 us. It is only by a belief in its sedative
 action that we can explain its effects
 now as an application to the human body,
 or that we can employ it with safety
 during in diseases, & particularly in fevers.
 In a return having rejected the use
 of hot & cold water in cases of great fever

11:30

Action, I proved to remark that tepid
 water, that is water between 86°, and 96°
 degrees of temperature should alone be taken
 in them. It allays thirst best in a tepid
 state. This has been proved by the experience
 of labourers in the hottest weather in our
 Country. It has been proved more satisfactory
 by a number of sailors who were put to an
 allowance of water. A pint ^{a day} previously bear-
 ed by a vertical sun satisfied them for
 nine days. Drinks taken in this tepid state
 besides washing away out of the body,
 counteract the tendency of the febrile action
 to increase the vital or animal properties
 of the blood - they serve further to lessen
 its quantity; and to obviate its tendency to
 pass into the serous vessels, and thus is

V ~~Even~~ where there is intense thirst. The
thirst in this case has probably been found
useful by fixing a large portion of mor-
bid excitement ^{in the focus} and thereby preventing
its being thrown upon parts more essential
to life than the focus. ~~That~~ ~~That~~
V Recollect that I have considered thirst as a
disease, and as such, it ~~fixes~~ abstracts disease
from the brain and other parts more
essential to life than the focus. ~~So~~ In
this respects it acts like a febrifuge, or a
venereal Angina. That this is the case, I
infer from the absence of thirst being a bad
sign in malignant fevers, and the restoration
of it after its absence, always favourable. The
practice of withholding drinks in violent
fevers did not originate with Paracelsus.

prevent its being converted into membrane
and ~~liquor~~ they spare the heat of the body &
promote the action of the Absorbents.

There has been a good deal of contro-
versy upon the Subject of the quantity of
Food or Drinks that ~~can~~ should be ta-
ken in fevers. This question can only
be decided by unerring the name of
power and regulating our practice by its
state of grade. The Spanish physicians
& Cullen let us interdict the use of li-
quids of all kinds in the beginning of
fevers, ^{Spanish} this practice somewhat moderated,
is correct. No more should be taken in
fevers of great morbid action ~~and~~ in
their first stage there is barely sufficient
to keep up a constant moisture in the

Physicians, even in the Island of Minorca.
Celsus long ago remarked "that he that drinks
least, will soonest be relieved of his thirst, for
the fever will by this means soonest be cured".

and I have heard of its allaying the
extreme thirst which takes place in
the Diabetes when suffered to dissolve in the
mouth. The more powerful ^{stimulus} of the fact,
overcomes the less powerful stimulus
from the disease of thirst, and perhaps
relieves further by inviting a flow of
saliva into the mouth.

Mouth and to lessen thirst. A greater
 quantity distends the stomach & blood vessels
 thus ~~distension~~ opposes the benefits
 we expect from depleting remedies. It
 goes from a pint to half pints in a day
 and ^{presently} ~~is~~ ^{is} not sufficient to keep the mouth
 to abate ~~thirst~~ we must advise chewing
 of Apples or sucking Oranges, & or washing
 the mouth with blessed thyme or Rose
 Arabian water for that purpose. Van Swieten
 says that putting common salt into the
 mouths of Domestic Animals in hot coun-
 tries lessens their thirst, Perhaps ^{it} would
 act in the same way in man. Its Oper-
 ration must be ascribed to its inviting
 a flow of Saliva into the mouth. Chewing
 Lead has been used for this purpose with

02

Suffer by persons suffering from the want
 of water at sea. In favor of the use of
 these substitutes for various drinking in
~~these~~ ^{these} ~~these~~ ^{these} soldiers who marched
 from Tunis to Cairo under his David Baird
 in the year 1804.
 in a heat of 120 or 130 Degrees who drank
 hard water, and only washed their mouths
 with ^{it} suffered the least from ~~the~~ ^{that} heat.
 After the 2nd or 3rd day of fever of great morbid
 action when depleting remedies, or Abstinence
 made room for liquids in the blood
 vessels, and when the fluids from the want
 of fresh stimulus begin to acquire a mor-
 bid acrimony, liquids may be taken
 in a more liberal quantity with safety
 and advantage and even before the pulse
 is reduced to its par of action.



Upon this subject I have only to add,
 that as it is necessary to ~~let~~ ^{oppress} refuse drinks
 in the beginning of fevers though called
 for in the most intense thirst, so it is
 equally necessary to enforce their use when
 they are indicated though not required
 or called for by thirst, and even when they
 are disagreeable to our patients. This
 direction is founded upon the ignorance
 or derangement of nature in rarely pro-
 portioning her desire for liquids to the ex-
 igencies of the system in fevers. The forces
 like every other part of the forces partake
 of her folly and madness, and lose ~~thus~~ the
 regular and useful exercise of their function
 in determining the quantity of liquids
 necessary for our support & health.

V be derived from the internal atmosphere,
and it cannot be corrected, the patient
should be removed from it. —

27

~~Second~~ The last thing I shall mention
~~The next class of remedies~~
to be abstracted from patients in high
fever is every kind of bile whether
discharged from the body, or collected in
the bowels from other causes. They
are all of a stimulating nature, and are
apt to increase the fever especially in an
excitable state of the blood vessels. If fifth

The next class of remedies are those
which direct ^{local} morbid excitement, congestion
~~and~~ inflammation & serous effusions from
parts that are essential to life in the first
degree to such as less essential to it. They
are all such as have been treated of
under the first head of warmers,
also certain other remedies. These
are 1 The Neutral salts. The first of

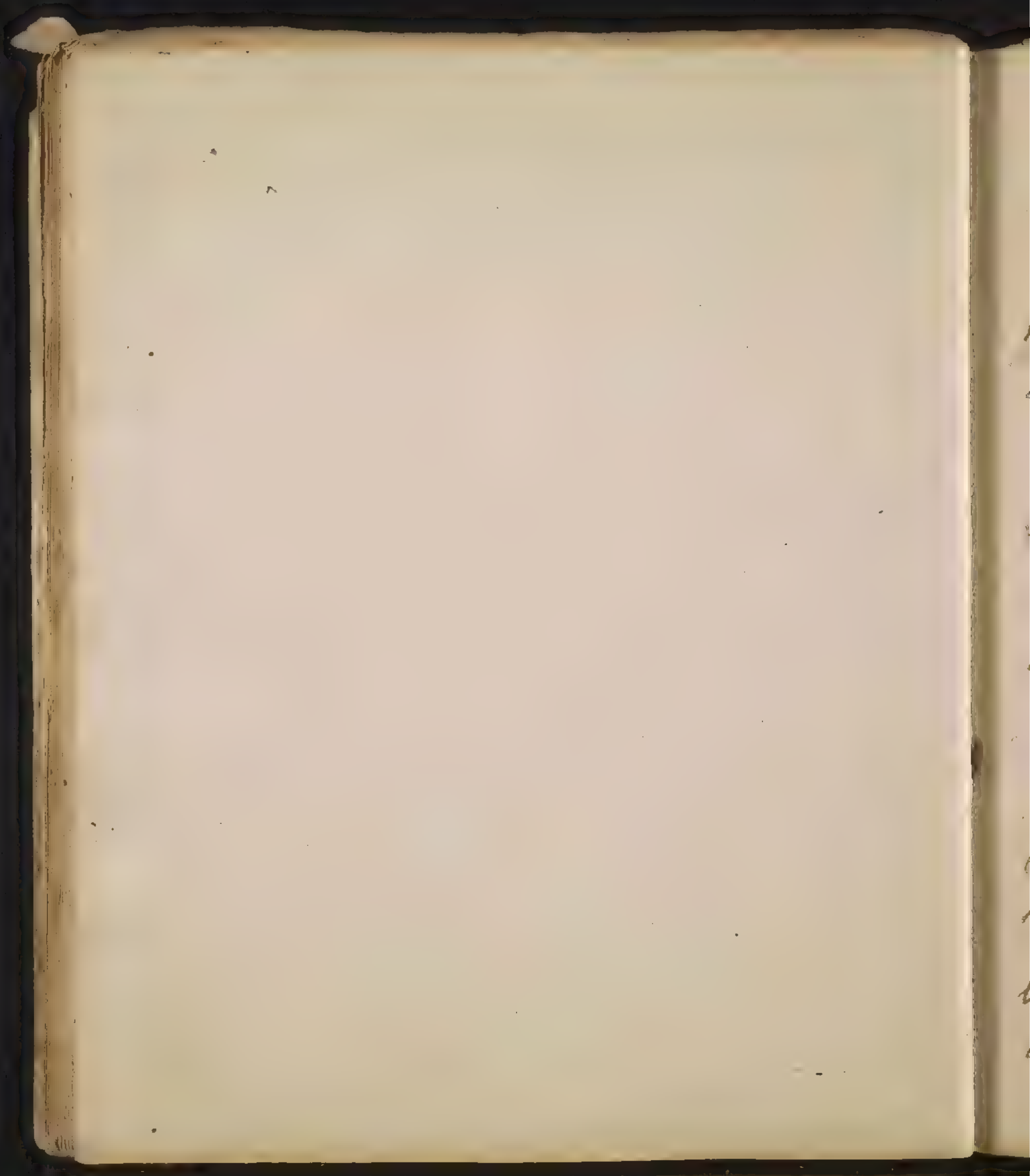


these is Nitre. It acts powerfully upon the
 stomach, and it is always present in
 the bloodvessels, which soon discovers
 itself in the diminished force & frequency
 of the pulse. It is not necessary for its ac-
 tion to be felt in nausea or vomiting in
 order to its producing its salutary effects, for
 great morbid action may exist in the
 stomach, & yet no sensation attend it, as
 I shall say hereafter. The powerful action
 of nitre upon this viscus is evident from
 the dyspepsia which succeeds its long
 use in pulmonary or any consumption. It does
 is from ten to twenty grains according to
 the frequency of its exhibition. It is seldom
 borne by the stomach in the bilious
 or gouty states of fever.



~~Hydrous and hyponitrate~~ now called
 The sulphates of soda, and ^{potash} the sulphate of
 magnesia, The Lactate of potash ~~and~~
 the Acetate of Ammonia are all common
 and useful medicines in this state of purity,
 given in large Doses when we wish them
 to act as ~~to obtain~~ gentle purges, & in small
 Doses when we wish them to act as
 Astringents in reducing the pulse. The
 Lactate of potash is particularly useful
 in bilious fevers, & the Acetate of Ammonia
 a fever is attended with
 often preferred ~~where there is~~ crues in
 or a vomiting.

The tartar and potash both act in
 a subtle degree upon the blood vessels thro'
 the medium of the Stomach in reducing
 their frequency & force. This has



30

been proved by ~~the~~ a number of experi-
ments made in D^r Elijah Griffiths of
this City.

2 Certain preparations of Antimony.
These are numerous as you will perceive
by consulting Dispensatories & the writers
upon the Materia Medica. I have com-
paratively preferred Tarter Emetic to them
as being most certain & most man-
ageable in its operation. It determines
powerfully to the Skin, that is, tends to
increase the secreted Actions of the
Blood vessels when it excites a nausea,
but there is good reason to believe that
like Iriac it has that effect without
exciting any sensation in the
Stomach.



For many years I have combined $\frac{1}{8}$ of a
 grain of it with ten grains of nitre,
 and given them ~~in~~ every ~~an~~ hour in
 inflammatory fevers. In colic, and
 bilious habits I sometimes add half a
 grain of Calomel to it's powder. It
 has obtained the name of Antimonial
 powder from its Antimony Constituent
 being the most active ingredient in it.
 It perhaps is the ^{high} thing in ~~fever~~ when
 properly administered, that can be
 expected from James's boasted fever
 powder and with much more cer-
 tainty & safety. Permit me to recom-
 mend it to your general use. ~~for~~ ^{the}
 Calomel should be omitted in it after

22
a day or two or less, you wish to excite
a salivation in which case it is acts
more powerfully upon the salivary gland
than when exhibited in any other way.

The Sassafras root, or Polygala is
related to the Carbide of potash or tartar
emetic in its effects in terms of a liger
action. Its ~~acts~~ induces a centrifugal
action upon the fluids by a
depression upon the stomach. It
has been employed chiefly in the Sy-
mptomatic states of fever particularly pneumonia,
Rheumatism, Pharyngitis trachea-
lis.

Sugar of lead has lately been given
to reduce morbid action of the blood vessels. It has



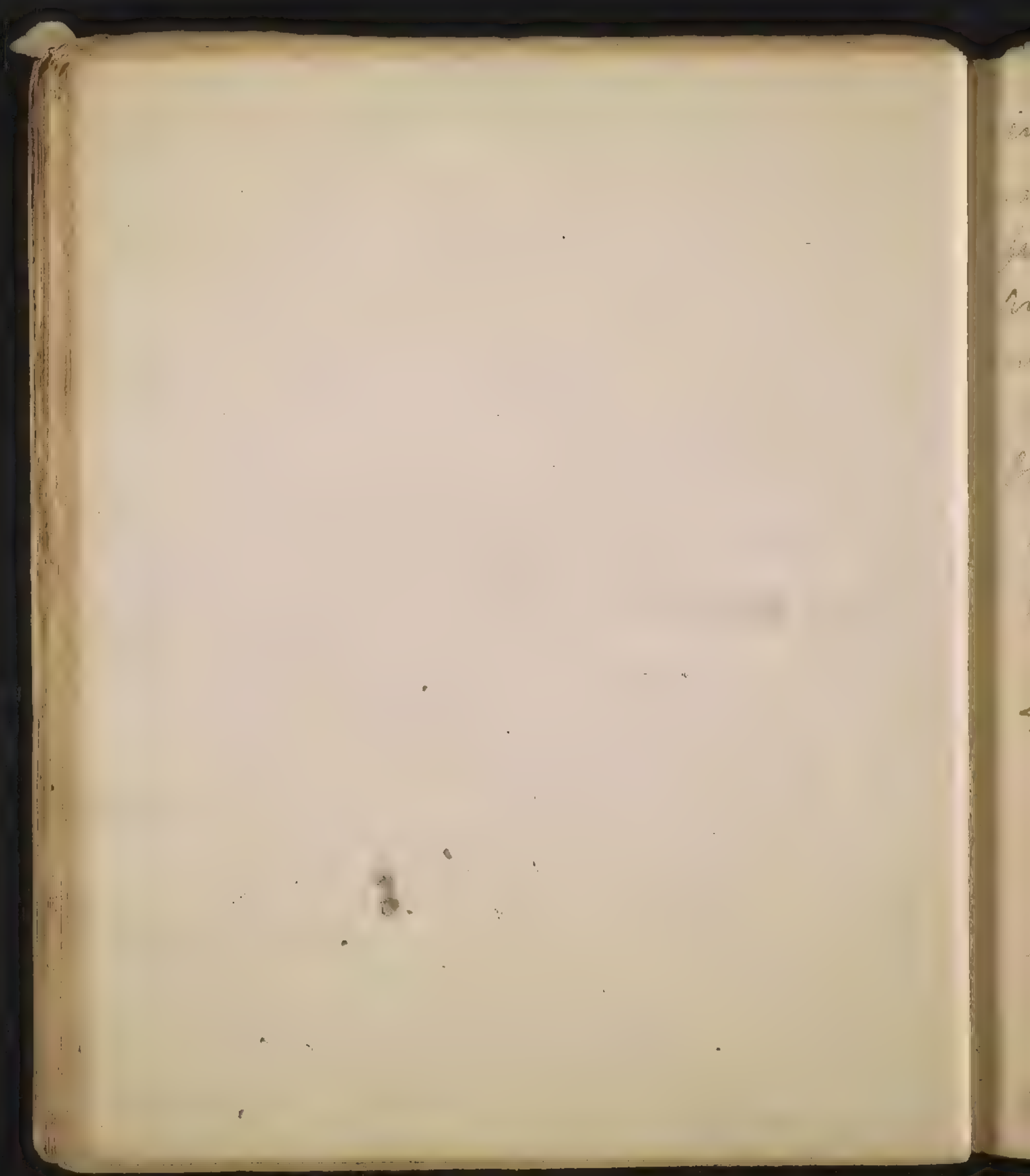
not effect to a great degree in the same rapid
 state of fever. I ^{say} ~~am~~ ^{am} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~its~~ ^{its} ~~favor~~ ^{favor}.
 of transpiration, hence from very ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~case~~ ^{case}.
 in disposition to induce Colic when
 given for ~~any~~ a length of time, I have
 deterred from its use. It has had that
 effect in every case of Erysipelas in which I
 have given it to adult patients.

The Digitalis purpurea, or Foxglove has been
 introduced into practice for the purpose of reducing
 the pulse in the Synocha & Synochus states
 of fever. It acts like the hagen of lead by
 diminishing the irritability of the Arterial system.
 I have used it in the Hydroptic & Pleuronic
 states of fever, but with so little success
 that I cannot recommend its use to
 you. All the physicians who advise it,



limits its use to that state of fever in
which the pulse is full or tense. In these
cases the Sweet should be preferred as being
more safe and certain. It never fails to do
harm in a languid state of the pulse.

The external application of Sweet Oil has
been much commended in fevers of great
solid action or of ~~very~~ ^{the} ~~extreme~~ ^{the} ~~approach~~
action of ~~Sweet~~ ^{the} Oil ~~of~~ should be applied
by means of a feather, or with a gentle
hand, for if ^{it} be applied by friction, it in
the inflammatory state of fever it
never fails to do harm, by increasing the
action of the blood vessels, and imparting
to the blood a centripetal determination.
I think it probable that the friction which
is used to the body with in order as it sup-
posed to convey the mercurial ointment



into the system in the yellow fever is generally heartful. But there are other cases of fever in which friction with oil does harm, and that is in the delicate state of the skin which takes place in the gangrenous, or septic, state of fever. Dr. Puzos says in the bilious fever of upper Egypt it produced general Erysipelas upon the skin and thus did mischief. When applied in a gentle manner I believe it has done service.

From the experiments of Dr. Jackson of Georgia it appears that it reduces the pulse, in force and frequency. Piso speaks of it as a common remedy of the Sympliciter of South America. It has lately been used with success in the plague in Asia & Africa. It was a common remedy among the ancient Greeks. Hence we find it

✓ for common use in a town which
is as yet unable to afford the luxuries
of medicine. —

recommended by the Apostle James in the
New Testament. It is too expensive & troublesome

White dissolved in Vinegar has been
employed as an external remedy in the
yellow fever of the West Indies in its syno-
chous ^{state}. I have used it with advantage in
the acute state of Rheumatism. Perhaps it
acts only by conveying off the heat of the
body by means of evaporation.

Tight ligatures around the extremities
by ~~the~~ suspending the return of Venous
blood to the viscera, tends to lessen the
morbid ^{excitement} action in the their blood vessels,
and thus to dispose them to resume
their healthy actions.

Dr Stoll of Vienna advises the prevention
of sleep as the means of lessening great
morbid action. His words are "vis
one knows how much ~~repressing~~ restraining a

V It produces this effect more certainly
if promptly than any other remedy. It
should not be continued too long, when
unduly protracted, it becomes exquisitely
painful and distressing. It was one of
the modes ^{of suffering torture} employed by the government
of France to compel the protestants to
renounce their religion, and it is said
it produced more apostates than any
other mode of torture.

patient from sleep in a high fever, & how much
wakefulness weakens a high fever & prevents a
delirium." Vol III Rat: erudendi 109. I am

disposed to think highly of this remedy from
having often observed the effects of sleep in produ-
cing or increasing delirium. It is moreover
calculated to dissipate ^{the} excitability, & thus to re-
duce the morbid excitement of the blood vessels.

✓ With these Gent: we finish our Ac-
tion of the Remedies for fevers of great morbid
action, in which I include the Synochus
fortis, the Synocha - the Synochula - the Syno-
choid, and the Synochus mitis (states of fever).

